

COUNTY OF PEEBLES
AND BURGHS OF
PEEBLES AND INNERLEITHEN

Annual Report

by

THE
Medical Officer of Health
AND
County Sanitary Inspector

Year 1962



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CONTENTS

	PAGE
Staff - - - - -	4.5
Preface - - - - -	6
Vital Statistics - - - - -	9
Care of Mothers and Young Children—	
Nursing Establishment - - - - -	11
Clinics - - - - -	11
National Dried Milk and Vitamin Supplements - - - - -	11
Special Treatment Centres—	
Eyes - - - - -	12
Ear, Nose and Throat - - - - -	12
Other Ailments - - - - -	12
Ultra Violet Light - - - - -	12
Orthopaedic - - - - -	12
Speech - - - - -	12
Residential Nurseries and Children's Homes - - - - -	12
Mother and Baby Homes - - - - -	12
Midwifery Services - - - - -	13
Health Visiting - - - - -	15
Home Nursing - - - - -	15
Domestic Help - - - - -	15
Vaccination and Immunisation - - - - -	15
Smallpox - - - - -	15
Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, and Tetanus - - - - -	16
Poliomyelitis - - - - -	16
Tuberculosis - - - - -	16
Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care—	
Tuberculosis - - - - -	17
Mass Radiography - - - - -	17
Housing - - - - -	18
Epileptics and Spastics - - - - -	19
Convalescent Homes - - - - -	19
Chiropody Service - - - - -	19
Accidents in the Home - - - - -	19
Health Education - - - - -	20
Infectious Diseases - - - - -	21
Bacteriological Services - - - - -	21
Mental Health Service - - - - -	22
Children's Acts—	
Children's Act, 1948 - - - - -	23
Adoption Act, 1958 - - - - -	23
Nurseries and Child-Minders Regulation Act, 1948 - - - - -	23
School Health Service - - - - -	24
Miscellaneous—	
Welfare of Blind Persons - - - - -	24
Aged and Infirm - - - - -	24
Nutrition - - - - -	24
Hospitals - - - - -	25
Nursing Homes - - - - -	25
Ambulance Facilities - - - - -	25
Housing - - - - -	25
Factories Acts, 1937 to 1959 - - - - -	26

REPORT BY COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR

Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare Provisions) Act, 1956	-	-	48
Brucellosis	-	-	42
Building Byelaws	-	-	46
Building (Scotland) Act, 1959	-	-	46
Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892—Section 191	-	-	47
Burial Grounds	-	-	48
Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960	-	-	47
Clean Air Act, 1956	-	-	48
Diseases of Animals Acts—			
Anthrax	-	-	42
Foot and Mouth Disease	-	-	42
Fowl Pest	-	-	42
Swine Fever	-	-	42
Waste Food Order, 1957	-	-	42
Factories Acts, 1937, 1948 and 1959	-	-	48
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926	-	-	41
Food—			
Food (Meat Inspection) (Scotland) Regulations, 1961	-	-	39
Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956.	-	-	36
Food Hygiene (Scotland) Regulations, 1959	-	-	37
Food Standards (Ice Cream) (Scotland) Regulations, 1959	-	-	34
Preservatives in Food (Scotland) Regulations, 1962	-	-	36
Emulsifiers and Stabilisers in Food (Scotland) Regulations, 1962	-	-	37
General	-	-	54
Housing—			
Local Authority	-	-	43
Private Enterprise	-	-	43
Hill Farming and Live Stock Rearing Acts	-	-	46
Housing (Agricultural Population) (Scotland) Act, 1938	-	-	45
Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950	-	-	44
Housing (Scotland) Act, 1952—Section 3	-	-	45
Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954	-	-	46
Rent Act, 1957	-	-	46
House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959	-	-	46
Housing (Scotland) Act, 1962	-	-	46
Ice Cream (Scotland) Regulations, 1948 and Amendment Regulations, 1960			34
Infectious Disease	-	-	42
Labelling of Food (Amendment) (Scotland) Regulations, 1959	-	-	34
Milk—			
Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914	-	-	27
Milk (Special Designations) Act, 1949	-	-	30
Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Order, 1951	-	-	27
Milk and Dairies (Channel Islands and South Devon) Milk (Scotland) Regulations, 1958	-	-	31
Noise Abatement Act, 1960	-	-	48
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949	-	-	42
Public Cleansing	-	-	52
Sewage Disposal	-	-	52
Slaughterhouses—			
The Slaughterhouses Act, 1954	-	-	38
The Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) (Scotland) Regulations, 1955	-	-	39
The Slaughter of Animals (Scotland) Acts, 1928-1954.	-	-	39
Slaughtering and Meat Inspection Statistics	-	-	40
Tents, Vans and Sheds	-	-	47
Water Supply	-	-	48

STAFF

JOINTLY WITH MIDLOTHIAN COUNTY COUNCIL AND SMALL BURGH AUTHORITIES

Medical Officer of Health:

JOHN RIDDELL, M.D., D.P.H.

Depute Medical Officer of Health :

*HAROLD J. FRASER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

†LEWIS F. HOWITT, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

JOINTLY WITH MIDLOTHIAN COUNTY COUNCIL.

Medical Officers:

CHARLOTTE E. FORSYTH, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

JEANETTE B. MORRISON, L.R.C.P. & L.R.C.S.(Edin.), C.P.H.

MARGARET MCKENZIE, L.R.C.P. & L.R.C.S.(Edin.), C.P.H.

ROBERT S. SLOAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

MAIRI H. LACK, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

EILEEN REDDY, L.R.C.P. & L.R.C.S.(Edin.), D.P.H.

MARY D. GARDNER, M.B., Ch.B.

Senior Dental Officer:

ROBERT P. NEILSON, O.B.E., L.D.S.

Dental Officers:

JOHN W. SWAN, L.D.S.

J. B. CLARK, L.D.S.

NORMAN P. THOMSON, L.D.S.

K. S. MACPHAIL, L.D.S.

B. McLEAN, L.D.S.

HELEN McLEAN, L.D.S.

R. W. BRAZENALL, L.D.S.

T. MACLAREN, L.D.S.

R. A. HODGKINS, L.D.S.

F. C. ROGERS, L.D.S.

S. RICHARDSON, L.D.S.

County Nursing Superintendent and Supervisor of Midwives:

*ELIZABETH W. HIMSWORTH, R.G.N., S.C.M., H.V., Q.N.

†JEAN M. TINCH, R.G.N., S.C.M., H.V., Q.N.

Deputy County Nursing Superintendent:

*JEAN M. TINCH, R.G.N., S.C.M., H.V., Q.N.

†MARGARET MATHESON, R.G.N., S.C.M., H.V., Q.N.

Senior Health Visitor:

ROBINA CAMPBELL, R.G.N., S.C.M., H.V., Q.N.

Superintendent Physiotherapist:

†CHAS. A. MACMILLAN, M.C.S.P.

Administrative Officer:

ROBERT FULTON

Physiotherapist	....	....	5(†1)	Dental Auxiliary	....	1(†1)
Office Staff	....	....	12(*4†5)	Dental Surgery Assistants	12(*3†3)	
Milk Officers	...	...	3(*1†1)			

*Resigned during year.

†Appointed during year.

STAFF—*Continued*

Consultants

Orthodontic Surgeon

W. RUSSELL LOGAN, O.B.E., L.R.C.P. & S. (Ed.), F.D.S., H.D.D.

Ophthalmic Surgeon

G. S. DHILLON, M.B., B.A., F.R.C.S.(E.), D.L.O.

Dental Anaesthetist

G. MACGREGOR ROSE, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.(E.), L.D.S., D.A.

PEEBLES COUNTY

County Sanitary Inspector :

I. R. M. GUTHRIE.

Assistant Sanitary Inspector :

BASIL K. L. DOUGHTY

Meat Inspectors (Part time) :

P. J. WILSON, M.R.C.V.S.

DUNCAN ROBERTSON, M.R.C.V.S.

Health Visitor :

MARGARET C. P. ROSS, R.G.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Health Visitor—District Nurse Midwives :

MAGGIE S. RAMAGE, R.G.N., S.C.M., Q.N.

AGNES V. STEELE, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.

JANET T. STARK, R.G.N., S.C.M., Q.N.

HEATHER M. HERSCHELL, R.G.N., S.C.M., H.V., Q.N.

District Nurse Midwives :

MARGARET J. ELLIOTT, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.

SOPHIA L. HOPPS, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.

Consultant

Orthopaedic Surgeon

G. W. BAKER, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.(E.), M.Ch. Orth.

PEEBLES BURGH

Burgh Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector :

E. S. DUNCAN.

INNERLEITHEN BURGH

Burgh Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector:

ANDREW FAIRNIE

*Resigned during year.

†Appointed during year.

PREFACE

Staffing

This year saw the disappearance of two of our senior staff members—Dr Fraser retiring on account of age, and Miss Hims-worth on transference to the Department of Health. No breaks such as this can occur without disturbance of the routine work and a period of adjustment while their successors “find their feet.” That they were such noteworthy exponents of public health practice made the re-adjustment even more difficult. Fortunately, however, we had Miss Tinch ready to step up, and in Dr Howitt, who suc-ceeded Dr Fraser, we had someone already conversant with the district.

Other newcomers to the staff were Miss Matheson, who suc-ceeded Miss Tinch as Deputy Superintendent, and Mr MacMillan, who joined us as Superintendent Physiotherapist. The establish-ment was increased by the appointment of a dental auxiliary and a fifth physiotherapist.

Causes of Death

61% of all deaths were due to diseases of the heart and circula-tion. Next in order came cancer, and this year the number of cases of cancer of the lung rose from 3 to 7. As regards deaths from accident, 4 deaths resulted from motor vehicle accidents and 3 from accidents in the home. As will be seen from the section on Health Education, much more attention was paid during the year to trying to lower these figures.

Infectious Disease

Each year shows a new gain in the field of infectious disease. In 1962 there were no new cases of respiratory tuberculosis notified and only 1 non-respiratory infection. Apart from 5 cases of venereal disease, the only disease notified was dysentery, of which there were 60 cases in the Burgh of Innerleithen. This was of the Sonne variety and of mild severity.

Immunisation and Vaccination

The number of persons in the County protected against infection remained high.

		% protected against			
		Smallpox	Diphtheria		Poliomyelitis
			Whooping Cough	Tetanus	
Under 5 years	....	78	81	88	
5-14 years	....	88	93	89	

These figures compare very well with those for other areas.

Mental Health

Under the Mental Health (Scotland) Act, 1960, Local Authorities were required to submit Schemes to the Secretary of State during 1962 giving proposals for carrying out their duties. In due course the scheme of proposals was submitted to the Secretary of State, but had not been finally approved by the end of the year. When finally put into operation, the benefit to the community—from the guidance of the child to the care of the adult—should be most marked.

Health Education

As will be seen from the body of the Report, there has been a considerable extension of this work during the year. Comments have been most favourable and it is hoped to extend still further as quickly as possible.

At the beginning of the year the Department purchased a 35 m.m. Film Strip Projector and a 16 m.m. Sound Projector with Loud Speaker assembly and screen. These have been of the greatest service.

Old People

As will be noted from the text, Dunwhinny Lodge opened in June. A steady build up of residents took place and all places were filled by the end of the year. Since the opening, visitors and deputations have been lavish in their praise of the arrangements and the old folk themselves have expressed their happiness and delight at their comfortable quarters. This is an acquisition of which Peeblesshire should be very proud.

Food Hygiene

A very adequate account of the non-personal services is given in the Report by Mr Guthrie.

Supervision of milk supplies continues to be a major task and it is very disappointing to see that the results of tests of milk obtained from one of the new developments—milk bars—are so unsatisfactory.

Brucellosis again gave some trouble in the County. With the virtual eradication of bovine tuberculosis, this infection is only now receiving some priority from veterinarians and health authorities, so that it is not surprising that without official guidance from the central Government Departments involved there is a wide variation of views as to the best control procedures. This became so evident that in November, 1962, a meeting of all interested and involved parties in Edinburgh, Midlothian and Peebles was convened by me, as a result of which an agreed procedure was drafted for our own use.

As reported last year also, an unsatisfactory feature of such outbreaks is that unless the local authority has the voluntary co-operation of the milk producer there is presently no provision in law whereby the disposal of infected animals may be regulated. Infec-

tion may therefore be spread far and wide by the unrestricted sale of infected animals carrying the organism to other dairy farms.

This was exemplified in the outbreak which gave rise to our two Peeblesshire cases. Here, after receiving a verbal undertaking from the farmer that the seven infected cows would be sold as "cast" animals for slaughter purposes, it was found that in actual fact they had been disposed of as dairy stock to four farms in Lanarkshire and Fife. All that could be done in the circumstances was to notify the local authorities of the districts involved. After the most excellent co-operation we had from another producer in the previous year, was most disappointing.

During the year the Royal (Dick) School of Veterinary Studies requested our co-operation in research being done on Staphylococcal infection, which causes a toxic type of food-poisoning in man.

The cow may carry the organism in the nose and/or udder, whence it may be carried directly or via the milk to man. Likewise the infected man may carry the organism in his nose or on his hands, in septic sores, boils, etc., and may spread it to cow or man.

To help establish the incidence of cross-infection between cow and man, the Milk Officer was charged with the task of procuring a series of samples from cows and dairymen in a cross-section of farms in the County and this work will continue in 1963.

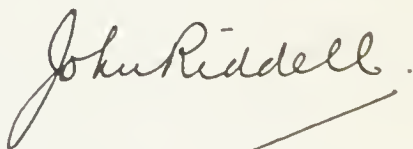
Acknowledgments

Without the assistance of innumerable voluntary workers in our child welfare clinics, for welfare food distribution and for the chiropody clinics, our services would be immeasurably poorer.

The Health Committee and the various officials in the County and Burghs who assisted us so much during the year also deserve our thanks.

The support given by the "Peeblesshire News and Advertiser" is excellent.

Finally, I would personally thank all members of the Health Department Staff—clerical, nursing, dental and medical—for the enthusiastic manner in which they have carried out their duties. Their tasks have been numerous and exacting and they have not spared themselves.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "John Riddell". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long, sweeping underline that extends to the right.

Medical Officer of Health.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
10 DRUMSHEUGH GARDENS,
EDINBURGH, 3.
7th May, 1963.

COUNTY OF PEBBLES.

VITAL STATISTICS, YEAR 1962.

	Peebles County.	Inner- leithen Burgh.	Peebles Burgh.	Land- ward Area
Population, Census, 1961	14,117	2,299	5,545	6,273
Population estimated, 1962 (June)...	13,352	2,278	5,305	5,769
Live Births (corrected)	187	38	74	75
Illegitimate Births (corrected)	6	—	4	2
Still Births (corrected)	4	1	—	3
Deaths (corrected)	198	28	91	79
Deaths under 1 year (corrected) ...	3	—	1	2
Marriages Registered	108	16	56	36

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES.

(Landward and Burghal) per 1,000 of Population.

	1961.	1962	Scotland*
Birth Rate (corrected)	15.4	14.0	19.1
Death Rate All Causes (corrected)	17.1	14.8	12.0
Death Rate Tuberculosis (corrected)	0.07	0.07	0.06
Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	24.0	16.0	24.0
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 total births	10.0	21.0	19.0

* Excluding Large Burghs.

Ages at Death

Number of Deaths in the various age groups during 1962.

	Peebles County.	Innerleithen Burgh.	Peebles Burgh.	Landward Area.
Under 4 weeks ...	1	—	1	—
4 weeks—1 ...	2	—	—	2
1—4	—	—	—	—
5—9	—	—	—	—
10—14	1	—	1	—
15—24	2	—	—	2
25—34	3	—	2	1
35—44	3	—	2	1
45—54	6	—	3	3
55—64	22	2	10	10
65—74	63	8	30	25
75—84	70	14	30	26
85 and over ...	25	4	12	9
All Ages	198	28	91	79

Infantile Mortality

Deaths classified according to age groups:

	Under 1 week	1 to 4 weeks	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 12 months	Total
Prematurity	1	—	—	—	—	1
Asphyxia	—	—	—	—	1	1
Congenital Malformation	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total	1	—	—	—	2	3

CAUSES OF DEATH					Peebles County	Inner- leithen Burgh	Peebles Burgh	Land- ward
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	....	....	....	....	1	—	1	—
Tuberculosis other forms	....	....	....	....	—	—	—	—
Syphilis and its sequelae	....	....	....	....	—	—	—	—
Dysentery all forms	....	....	....	....	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	....	....	....	....	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	....	....	....	....	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	....	....	....	....	—	—	—	—
Measles	....	....	....	....	—	—	—	—
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	....	....	....	....	—	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasms of Respiratory System...	....	....	....	....	7	2	4	1
Malignant Neoplasms of Lymph and Haemo Tissues	....	....	....	....	2	—	1	1
Other Malignant Neoplasms	....	....	....	....	24	2	9	13
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	....	....	....	....	—	—	—	—
Diabetes Mellitus	....	....	....	....	4	1	1	2
Anaemias	....	....	....	....	—	—	—	—
Other General Diseases	....	....	....	....	2	—	1	1
Vascular Lesions affecting central Nervous System	....	....	....	....	26	5	12	9
Non-Meningococcal Meningitis	....	....	....	....	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of Nervous System	....	....	....	....	1	—	1	—
Rheumatic Fever	....	....	....	....	—	—	—	—
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	....	....	....	....	4	1	1	2
Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Dis- ease	....	....	....	....	76	6	40	30
Other Diseases of Heart	....	....	....	....	6	2	—	4
Hypertensive Heart Disease	....	....	....	....	1	1	—	—
Other Hypertensive Disease	....	....	....	....	2	—	1	1
Other Circulatory Disease	....	....	....	....	6	1	3	2
Influenza	....	....	....	....	2	—	1	1
Pneumonia	....	....	....	....	4	—	1	3
Bronchitis	....	....	....	....	2	—	1	1
Other Respiratory Diseases	....	....	....	....	1	—	1	—
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	....	....	....	....	5	2	3	—
Appendicitis	....	....	....	....	—	—	—	—
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	....	....	....	....	2	—	1	1
Gastritis and Duodenitis	....	....	....	....	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea (except of newborn)	....	....	....	....	1	—	—	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	....	....	....	....	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of Liver...	....	....	....	....	2	1	1	—
Other Digestive Diseases	....	....	....	....	1	1	—	—
Nephritis and Nephrosis	....	....	....	....	—	—	—	—
Hyperplasia of Prostate	....	....	....	....	1	1	—	—
Other Diseases of Genito Urinary System	....	....	....	....	2	—	2	—
Puerperal Sepsis including Post-Abortive Sepsis	....	....	....	....	—	—	—	—
Other Puerperal causes	....	....	....	....	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Skin and Organs of Locomotion	....	....	....	....	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations	....	....	....	....	1	—	—	1
Birth Injuries, Post Natal Asphyxia and Atelectasis	....	....	....	....	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia of the Newborn	....	....	....	....	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea of the Newborn	....	....	....	....	—	—	—	—
Other Infections of the Newborn	....	....	....	....	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases peculiar to early Infancy	....	....	....	....	1	—	1	—
Senility	....	....	....	....	—	—	—	—
Cause ill-defined and unknown	....	....	....	....	1	—	—	1
Suicide	....	....	....	....	1	—	1	—
Motor Vehicle Accidents	....	....	....	....	4	1	1	2
Other Road Transport Accidents	....	....	....	....	—	—	—	—
Accidents in the home	....	....	....	....	3	1	1	1
Other Violence	....	....	....	....	2	—	1	1
All Causes	....	....	....	....	198	28	91	79

A.—LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY FUNCTIONS.

I.—Care of Mothers and Young Children

Nursing Establishment.

The Centres and duties of nurses are as follows:

Area.	No. of Nurses.	Duties.				Cars.
		Mid- wifery.	Home Nursing.	Health Visiting.	School Nursing.	
West Linton	1					1
Broughton	1	"	"	"	"	1
Innerleithen	1	"	"	"	"	—
Walkerburn	1	"	"	"	"	—
Peebles	2	"	"	—	—	1
Peebles	1	—	—	"	"	1

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics

No such Clinics are held under Local Authority auspices.

Child Welfare Clinics

(a) The following Clinics were provided by the Local Authority:

PEEBLES—Hay Lodge—Alternate Tuesdays 2 p.m.-4 p.m.

INNERLEITHEN—St. Ronan's Secondary School—alternate Thursdays—2 p.m.-4 p.m.

WEST LINTON—Community Centre—alternate Thursdays—2 p.m.-4 p.m.

BROUGHTON—Clinic, Nurse's Cottage—alternate Thursdays—2 p.m.-4 p.m.

	Peebles	Inner- leithen	West Linton	Brough- ton
Openings during year	30	25	13	49
Average number in attendance per Clinic	19	8	4	5
(a) Number of children attending—				
1. Under one year	62	33	6	20
2. Over one year	184	22	16	15
(b) Total number of attendances of children—				
1. Under one year	307	123	27	140
2. Over one year	372	88	29	81

(b) No Clinics were provided by Voluntary Bodies.

National Dried Milk and Vitamin Supplements

National Dried Milk and Vitamin preparations are distributed by the Health Visitors and at the following Centres:

PEEBLES—Eastgate Hall—Thursday, 2 p.m.-4 p.m. Child Welfare Clinic—Alternative Tuesdays, 2 p.m.-4 p.m.

INNERLEITHEN—Child Welfare Clinic—Alternative Thursdays, 2 p.m.-4 p.m.

WALKERBURN—Village Hall—Alternate Thursdays, 2.30 p.m.-4 p.m.

WEST LINTON—District Council Office—Each Tuesday, 2 p.m.-4 p.m.

BROUGHTON—Nurse's Cottage—Each Thursday, 2.30 p.m.-4 p.m.

TRAQUAIR—Post Office—Daily.

Fortunately all the voluntary workers who have given their time so generously to this purpose for many years, continued to “carry on.” Without their help we would have been in a very difficult position and we are correspondingly indebted to them. The average weekly uptake in the County during the year was:

National Dried Milk	55 tins	Cod Liver Oil	6 bottles
A. & D.	135 tablets	Orange Juice	52 bottles

Special Treatment Centres

(1) Eyes.

PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN REFERRED FOR VISUAL DEFECT.

Cases Referred	Atten- ded Clinic	Left District	Own Oculist	Refused Exam- ination	Glasses pre- scribed	No Glasses prescribed
2	2	—	—	—	2	—

(2) **Ear, Nose and Throat**—Intimation was received from the Hospital Board that 10 pre-school children had ear, nose and throat operative treatment.

(3) **Other Ailments**—No information available as to children treated.

(4) **Ultra-Violet Light Treatment**—No children treated.

(5) **Orthopaedic**—Twenty-five pre-school children were seen by the Orthopaedic Surgeon, all of them being given domiciliary care, or being treated at local clinics.

(6) **Speech**—No pre-school children were referred to the Speech Therapist as it has so far been found impossible to fill this vacancy.

Residential Nurseries and Children’s Homes

There are no such Homes in the County.

Mother and Baby Homes

There are no such Homes in the County, any cases being cared for by the Midlothian, East Lothian and Peebles Children’s Committee.

Midfield House and Tenterfield House.

Children in Homes at 30th November, 1961	....	....	....	....	1
Admitted during 1962	....	....	....	....	—
Died during 1962	....	....	....	....	—
Discharged during 1962	....	....	....	....	—
Remaining in Homes at 30th November, 1962	....	....	....	....	1

Children coming into care 1st December, 1961—30th November, 1962.

Under 2 years	2—4 years	5—15 years	Over 15 years	Total
3	3	5	—	11

II.—Midwifery Service

(i) Total number of births occurring in the area during year—that is before correction for mother's residence:

Live Births, 158; Still Births, 1. Total 159.

(ii) Total number of births in (i) occurring in institutions (including private maternity homes), 150, including 3 sets of twins.

(iii) Total number of births in (i) occurring at home, 9 (including 1 still birth).

(iv) Number of confinements in (iii) classified to show nature of attendance at birth:—

		Cases dealt with under Section 23 (2) of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947			Other domiciliary cases				Total
		Doctor engaged and present at confinement	Doctor engaged and not present at confinement	Mid-wife alone (no doctor engaged)	Doctor and Mid-wife engaged	Midwife alone (no doctor engaged)	Without doctor or mid-wife	Other cases	
I.	Midwives Employed by								
(a)	Local Authority	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	9
(b)	Voluntary Organisations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c)	Hospital Boards of Management	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
II.	Private pract. midwives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
III.	Totals	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	9

Domiciliary Cases

	1962	1961
A. Domiciliary ante-natal care and confinement	9	11
B. Domiciliary ante-natal care—hospital confinement (emergency)	1	4
Antepartum haemorrhage....	—	1
Toxaemia	1	1
Delayed Labour	—	2
C. Domiciliary ante-natal care—case originally booked for home confinement—booking later transferred to hospital	1	2
Domestic Reasons	1	1
Toxaemia	—	1

D. Domiciliary ante-natal care—case booked for hospital confinement	....	....	....	....	—	—
B as a percentage of A+B+C	....	....	....	....	9	25
Percentage of domiciliary confinements conducted by midwife alone	....	....	....	....	22	60
No. of anaesthetists called in	....	....	....	....	—	—
No. of consultants called in	....	....	....	....	—	—
No. of outfits issued	....	....	....	....	9	10

Period under ante-natal supervision.

Type of Case	Period under ante natal supervision in weeks									Total
	0	1-4	5-8	9-12	13-16	17-20	21-24	25-28	29-32	
Domiciliary ante-natal care and confinement	1	1	3	—	2	1	1	—	—	9
Domiciliary ante-natal care — hospital admission emergency....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Domiciliary ante-natal care — originally booked for home confinement —booking later transferred to hospital	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Domiciliary ante-natal care — hospital confinement booked	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Medical Aid under Section 14 (1) of the Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1951

Number of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the year:

(i) Where the midwife was acting alone	....	....	....	....	—
(ii) Where the medical practitioner had arranged to provide maternity medical services under the National Health Service	....	....	....	....	—

Administration of Analgesics

(a) Number of midwives in practice in the area qualified to administer Analgesics in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board for Scotland:

							Gas & Air	Trilene
(i) Domiciliary	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	5

(b) Number of domiciliary midwives who received training during the year

....							—	—
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	---	---

(c) Number of Sets of Apparatus in use at 31st Dec., 1962

....	1	2
------	---	---

(d) Details of analgesia, etc., administered in domiciliary cases during the year:

						Doctor Not Present	Doctor Present
Trilene	....	....	....	....	....	1	2
Trilene and Pethedine	....	....	....	....	....	—	2
Pethedine	....	....	....	....	....	—	1
						<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>
Refused	....	....	....	....	....	1	—
Too late	....	....	....	....	....	—	1
Not necessary	....	....	....	....	....	—	1
						<u>2</u>	<u>7</u>

III.—Health Visiting—Domiciliary Visits

					Number Visited during year.	Total Visits.
Expectant Mothers	....	....	....	....	—	—
Infants	....	....	....	....	343	2,255
Children (1-5 years)	....	....	....	....	877	2,347
Cases of Tuberculosis	....	....	....	....	21	253
Domestic Help	....	....	....	....	....	1,434
Others	....	....	....	....	....	194
School Health Service—Follow-up work—						
Cleanliness	....	....	....	....	....	32
Medical	....	....	....	....	....	46
Waste Visits	....	....	....	....	....	270
Cases visited at request of general practitioner	....	....	....	....	....	—
Cases visited at request of hospital organisation	....	....	....	....	....	—

IV.—Home Nursing

- (i) Number of cases attended by home nurses under arrangements made by the Local Health Authority under Section 25 of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947 (382 over 65 years of age) 541
- (ii) Number of visits paid by nurses to these cases (7,268 to persons over 65 years of age) 11,682

V.—Domestic Help

- (i) No. of Domestic Helps employed at end of year
- (a) whole-time —
- (b) part-time 22
- (c) Retaining fee basis —
- (ii) No. of cases for which Helps were provided during year 63
- (iii) No. of cases in (ii) provided on account of confinement:
- (a) at home 1
- (b) in hospital 2
- (iv) No. of cases in (ii) provided on account of chronic sickness including age and infirmity 60
- (v) Average period of assistance 29 weeks
- All domestic helps are X-rayed before appointment.

VI.—Vaccination and Immunisation

Smallpox Vaccination.

Number Vaccinated during 1962—	Under 5 years.	5-14 years.	Over 14 years.
Successful....	137	16	—
No reaction	11	1	—
Not examined	—	—	—
Total	148	17	—

Number Re-Vaccinated during 1962—	Under 5 years.	5-14 years.	Over 14 years.
Successful....	—	36	240
No reaction	—	2	41
Not examined	—	—	—
Total	—	38	281

Percentage Vaccinated of those resident in	6 mths. to	5-11+
County at end of 1962	4 years	years.
516 Records (197 primary and 319 re-vaccinations) were returned by General Practitioners.	78	88

Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus Immunisation

	Under 5 years.	5-14 years.	Over 14 years
Number immunised during 1962	115	12	—
Number given maintenance injection during 1962	79	68	—
Number of confirmed cases of diphtheria in 1962	—	—	—
Number of deaths from diphtheria in 1962	—	—	—
Percentage immunised against Diphtheria of those resident in County at end of 1962	1-4 years 81	93	
Records for 231 children were returned by General Practitioners (114 primary and 117 "booster" injections)			

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

The number of persons vaccinated during 1962 was as follows:

	*Primary Vaccinations	Maintenance Injections	4th Maintenance Injections
Children born in years 1943-1961 and those born in 1962 newly reaching six months of age	63	238	252
Persons born in the years 1933 to 1942	36	58	—
Persons born in the years 1920 to 1932	43	155	—
Others	91	2	—
Total vaccinated in 1962	233	453	252
Total vaccinated from 1956 to 1961	4969	4615	992
Total vaccinated to date	5202	5068	1244

* i.e., completed two injections.

	6 months to 4 years	5-14 years
Percentage vaccinated against Poliomyelitis of those resident in County at end of 1962	88	89

Tuberculosis Vaccination with B.C.G.

During 1962 this service was continued for all pre-school and school children who were contacts of known cases of tuberculosis.

The following table sets out these skin tests, B.C.G. vaccinations and x-ray results by age and sex.

Age Group (years)	Under 1		1 and under 5		5 and under 10		10 and under 15		15 and under 20		Totals by sex		Total
Sex	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Positive Skin Test	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Negative Skin Test	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	1	4
Negative Reactors—													
Given B.C.G.	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	1	4
Positive Reactors—													
X-Rayed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

School Leavers.

The parents of all children born in 1948 were asked to give their consent to skin test, with B.C.G. vaccination of negative reactors and X-ray of positive reactors. In 99 per cent. of cases the parents gave complete consent.

The positive reactors were X-rayed at special sessions at the schools by means of large films. No cases of tuberculosis were discovered.

No. Skin Tested			Refusals			Positive Reactors			X-rayed		
M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
95	90	185	2	—	2	14	17	31	17	22	39

VII.—Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care

Tuberculosis.

The trend of notifications since 1935 is shown in following table:

	1935- 1939 Av.	1940- 1944 Av.	1945- 1949 Av.	1950- 1954 Av.	1955- 1959 Av.	1960	1961	1962
Respiratory	6	11	17	11(2)	6(5)	4(1)	7(2)	—(1)
Non-Respiratory	5	6	7	2(1)	1(—)	3(—)	1(—)	1(—)
Total	11	17	24	13(3)	7(5)	7(1)	8(2)	1(1)

The only notification was confirmed. The figure in brackets is an additional case transferred in. These are included in previous averages.

Types of New Respiratory Cases Found							
			Total Cases	Sputum + ve	Early acute	Chronic	Contact of known case
Male			—	—	—	—	—
Female			—	—	—	—	—

Mass Radiography

Seven domestic helps, 16 teachers, 2 meals helpers and 1 cleaner were X-rayed at fixed Units in Peebles or Edinburgh.

Number of Persons Resident in the County at 31st December, 1962, who were known to be suffering from Tuberculosis

By Area		Confirmed in 1962.		Total known Cases in Area.	
Area.		Respiratory.	Non-Respiratory.	Respiratory.	Non-Respiratory
Landward		—	—	16	4
Peebles		—	1	16	3
Innerleithen		—	—	13	3
Total		—	1	45	10

By Age Groups		5	15	25	35	45	55	65	
	Age Group	and	and	and	and	and	and	and	
	(in years)	Under 5	under 15	under 25	under 35	under 45	under 55	under 65	up-wards Total
Respiratory.									
Confirmed 1962	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total in County 31/12/62	M.	1	1	—	1	6	4	5	23
	F.	—	—	4	3	8	3	3	22
Non-Respiratory									
Confirmed 1962	M.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total in County 31/12/62.	M.	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	4
	F.	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	4

Particulars of persons who died from Tuberculosis in the County during the Year

					Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Number of persons who died from tuberculosis	....	....	....	....	1	—	—	—
Of whom—								
Not notified or notified only at or after death	....	....	....	....	—	—	—	—
Notified less than one month before death	....	....	....	....	—	—	—	—
Notified from 1 to 3 months before death	....	....	....	....	—	—	—	—
Notified from 3 to 6 months before death	....	....	....	....	—	—	—	—
Notified from 6 to 12 months before death	....	....	....	....	—	—	—	—
Notified from 1 to 2 years before death	....	....	....	....	—	—	—	—
Notified over 2 years before death	....	....	....	....	1	—	—	—

Sanatoria

		In Sanatoria on 1st Jan. 1962	Admitted during 1962	Discharged or died during 1962	In Sanatoria on 31st Dec. 1962
East Fortune Hospital					
Males	....	1	2	3	—
Females	....	—	—	—	—
Children	....	—	—	—	—
Other Hospitals					
Males	....	—	1	1	—
Females	....	—	—	—	—
Children	....	—	—	—	—
TOTAL.					
Males	....	1	3	4	—
Females	....	—	—	—	—
Children	....	—	—	—	—
		1	3	4	—

There were no cases on the Waiting List at the end of year.

Housing

Housing		Overcrowded tuberculosis families					
		At December 1961		Rehoused during 1962	At December 1962		
		Resp.	Non-Resp.		Resp.	Non-Resp.	
Peebles Landward	....	1	—	—	1	—	
Peebles Burgh	....	1	—	1	—	—	
Innerleithen Burgh	....	—	—	—	1	—	
Total			2	—	1	2	—

A shelter is available if required.

Epileptics and Spastics

Reliable information in regard to the numbers of adults suffering from epilepsy is not available but at the present moment there are 3 known cases among children and young persons up to 18 years of age. One mild case in attendance at school is able to undertake all activities under only mild sedation. The two remaining cases are adults, one a mild case and the other fairly severe associated with mental handicap.

Should any case be brought to the notice of this Department, where education and treatment at the Colony for Epileptics, Bridge of Weir, would be considered suitable, arrangements could be made for admission. Co-ordination with the Local Welfare Services is satisfactory.

As with epileptics, no reliable figures are available in regard to the number of adults suffering from Cerebral Palsy. There are at present 10 cases reported among children and young persons. One boy, formally at Stanmore House, was discharged on reaching the age of 16 years and is now under supervision at home. Where desirable, cases may be seen at Westerlea School for Spastics, and arrangements made for suitable cases to be admitted. In cases where the level of intelligence is such that they are not considered suitable for Westerlea, but where surgical intervention may be required, treatment is arranged at Princess Margaret Rose Hospital or Peel Hospital. Co-operation with the Welfare Services is satisfactory.

Convalescent Home Provision.

There are no convalescent homes in the County

Chiropody.

A chiropody scheme under the aegis of the Peeblesshire Branch of the British Red Cross Society was started in Innerleithen in January and in Peebles in June, 1954. The persons eligible for the service are women over 60 years and men over 65 years, the charge made being 1/- per visit. The scheme includes a certain amount of domiciliary treatment for housebound cases, and many others are provided with special transport to bring them to the treatment centre. The number of patients treated and treatments given during the year were as follows:

	Cases	Treatments
Peebles	27	216
Innerleithen	69	216
Broughton	3	27
West Linton	10	90

This is a striking example of the most valuable work which can be done by voluntary organisations. The old folk benefit to an almost unbelievable extent.

Accidents in the Home

More people are, of course, killed by accidents in the home than by accidents on the road and a very large proportion of these are burning accidents to children and old people. However, in 1962 four persons died in road accidents and three in home accidents.

This is not a new problem and Health Visitors are constantly advising parents and old people as to the dangers. One of the major difficulties is in achieving the general use of a type of fireguard which can be firmly fixed to the fireplace. In recent years very few fireplaces have been fitted with eyelets for the attachment of fireguards as a standard fitting, but in 1956 a British Standard Specification for Fireguards for Solid Fuel Fires (B.S. 2788) was published and this should help in time.

Under the 1958 campaign, neither the County Council nor any of the Burgh authorities agreed to provide fireguards for hire. A suitable type was available for 25/6 and it was felt that this was not excessive. Like the County Council, however, the Burgh Authorities agreed to provide tapped hooks for all fireplaces in new houses.

There is still relatively little demand for B.S.I. guards and continued propaganda is essential.

Health Education

Throughout the year every opportunity was taken of educating the public and particularly the children in "Healthy Living." Talks often with films were given as shown in the following table. In accordance with our general principle of course, chief reliance was placed on individual talks to parents and children at school medical and dental inspections and maternity and child welfare clinics, and during home visitation.

Title of Talk		Secondary School Children		Preformed Youth		Groups Adult		Total	
Accidents in the Home	No. of talks	15	—	—	—	—	—	15	—
	No. present	—	650	—	—	—	—	—	650
Alcohol	No. of talks	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
	No. present	—	155	—	—	—	—	—	155
Dental Health	No. of talks	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
	No. present	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	30
Feminine Hygiene	No. of talks	16	—	—	—	—	—	16	—
	No. present	—	388	—	—	—	—	—	388
First Aid and Home Nursing	No. of talks	—	—	1	—	40	—	41	—
	No. present	—	—	—	20	—	358	—	378
Health Services	No. of talks	2	—	—	—	1	—	3	—
	No. present	—	75	—	—	—	12	—	87
Hygiene	No. of talks	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	No. present	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	26
Infectious Disease	No. of talks	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
	No. present	—	192	—	—	—	—	—	192
Mothercraft	No. of talks	—	—	—	—	10	—	10	—
	No. present	—	—	—	—	—	102	—	102
Nutrition	No. of talks	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	No. present	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	24
Smoking	No. of talks	12	—	—	—	1	—	13	—
	No. present	—	501	—	—	—	22	—	523
Milestones in Medicine	No. of talks	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
	No. present	—	75	—	—	—	—	—	75
Total	No. of talks	60	—	1	—	53	—	114	—
	No. present	—	2086	—	20	—	524	—	2630

VIII.—Infectious Diseases

The following confirmed cases occurred during the year:

		Land- ward Area	Peebles Burgh.	Inner- leithen Burgh.	Total 1962	Cases not admitted to Hospital	Total 1961
Dysentery ....	....	6	—	60	66	66	8
Food Poisoning ....	....	—	—	—	—	—	1
Scarlet Fever ....	....	—	—	—	—	—	1
Whooping Cough ....	....	—	—	—	—	—	29
Total ....	....	6	—	60	66	66	39

Venereal Diseases

Patients attend for consultation and treatment at the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, where they may be admitted to special wards for in-treatment if necessary.

Examination of specimens is carried out at the Infirmary Laboratory.

Medical Practitioners in the County are supplied with the necessary outfits for taking specimens, which are sent to the Clinical Pathologist, Pathological Laboratory, Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh.

Syphilis—Acquired ....	....	—	Non-gonococcal Urethritis	—
Congenital ....	....	—	Other Venereal Infections	3
Gonorrhoea ....	....	2	Non-Venereal Disease	1

Bacteriological Services

The following statement gives details of the principal examinations carried out for the County Health Department and General Medical Practitioners by the Bacteriology Department, University of Edinburgh during 1962. I am indebted to Dr Peter B. Brown who has been good enough to let me have the following report:

“There has been a ten per cent increase in the use of the facilities available for the County Health Department and General Practitioners by the Bacteriology Department, University of Edinburgh during 1962.

It is reassuring to know that all examinations for diphtheria and tuberculosis were negative, and that the incidence of haemolytic streptococcal infections has been reduced by half the number in the previous year. There has been a considerable increase in the number of specimens of faeces examined and 24 cases of Sonne dysentery as compared with 4 in the previous year were identified.

The examination of milk and water samples has continued to safeguard the community health. The appearance of virological examinations in this report for the first time should not pass unnoticed.”

	Positive	Total
Swabs from ear, nose and throat examined for <i>C. diphtheriae</i>	—	6
Swabs from nose and throat examined for haemolytic streptococci	9	45
Specimens examined for <i>Myco. tuberculosis</i> :		
By microscopical examination of the concentrated specimen:		
Sputum....	—	8
By cultivation (sputum and other specimens)	—	8
Specimens for general bacteriological examination:		
Urine	—	13
Sputum....	—	6
Pus	—	4
Ear Swabs	—	1
Staphylococcal coagulase tests	1	6
Sensitivity Tests	—	81
Faeces examined for organisms of the salmonella and dysentery groups and other bowel pathogens	31	246
(Figure in brackets indicates number of cases)		
<i>Sh. sonnei</i> 30 (24) <i>Esch. coli</i> 1		
Blood for widal	—	6
Paul-Bunnell test for glandular fever	1	5
Milk samples (Routine Tests)	—	1226
Milk samples—phosphatase test	—	100
Milk bottle rinse for bacterial examination	—	4
Ice cream tests	—	57
Water tests	—	36
Virological examinations—Faeces	—	6
Throat swabs	—	6

IX.—Mental Health Service

Although the Local Authority Scheme under the Mental Health (Scotland) Act 1960 had not been approved by the end of the year a considerable amount of work had to be carried out during the “transitional period,” all cases boarded out under guardianship (numbering 5) having to be visited and reported on. The opportunity was also taken to arrange for Miss Ross to attend a course of lectures and demonstration at Rosslynlee Hospital.

The following is the position in regard to mental deficiency:

Adults	Male	Female
Under official Guardianship in Peeblesshire	3	2
(Of whom one is a Midlothian case)		
Under informal supervision	1	2
(Of whom one is on the waiting list for admission to hospital)		
Children		
Aged 1-5 years	—	1
Aged 5-16 years at home—not fit for admission to special school or occupational centre	2	1
Aged 5-16 years in attendance at Education Committee Occupational Centre/Special Class	11	4
(Of whom 1 boy is on the waiting list for admission to hospital)		
Aged 5-16 years in attendance at residential School: Garvald House, Dolphinton	3	2
(Of whom 2 boys will be due to leave at end of Spring Term 1963)		
Aged 5-16 years at ordinary schools, I.Q. 75 or under	1	1

In Hospital

	1-5		5-16		Over 16		Totals	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Strathore	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Gogarburn	—	1	—	1	7	2	7	4
Broadfield	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Larbert	—	—	—	—	3	1	3	1
St Josephs	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	—	1	1	1	10	5	11	7

Waiting List for Admission to Hospital

Age	Male		Female	
1-5 years	—	—	—	—
5-16 years ..	1	—	—	—
Over 16 years	—	—	1	—
	1	—	1	—

The number of cases treated in Hospital during the year was as follows:

	Rosslynlee		Dingleton	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
In Hospital at 31/12/61	13	15	5	6
Admitted during 1962	1	1	11	25
Discharged „ „	1	—	9	19
Died „ „	—	—	2	3
Remaining at 31/12/62	13	16	5	9

One mentally handicapped male was boarded out with a private guardian.

Ten cases were given After-Care supervision by the hospital.

X.—Children's Acts

Children Act, 1948

Children on Child Life Protection Register at 30th Nov., 1962	36
Children from Peeblesshire boarded-out in Peeblesshire	—
„ „ „ boarded-out in other areas	3
„ „ „ in Joint Children's Committee Homes	1
„ „ „ in Registered Voluntary Homes....	—
„ „ „ in other Local Authority Homes	1
„ „ „ „ Home for Working Boys and Girls	1
„ „ „ „ Residential Special School	1
„ „ „ „ „ Employment	1
'hildren from other areas boarded-out in Peeblesshire	—

Adoption Act, 1958

Number of adoptions arranged by Local Authority	—
Number of children supervised under Part IV following notices—	
under (a) Secs. 37(1) (a) and 38	—
(b) Secs. 37(1) (b) and 38	4

Nurseries and Child-Minders Regulation Act, 1948

There were no applications received during the year either for registration of premises or child-minders.

B.—SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

The Report on School Health Services is issued separately.

C.—MISCELLANEOUS

Welfare of Blind Persons

Ascertainment and supervision of blind persons is carried out by the Edinburgh and South-East Scotland Society for Teaching the Blind to Read at their Own Homes.

Age Group (years)	0-4	5-15	16-29	30-39	40-49	50-69	70+	Total
Registered in 1962	M.	—	—	—	1	—	3	4
	F.	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total on Register	M.	—	3	1	—	3	6	8
at 31/12/62	F.	—	—	—	1	6	8	15

1 boy under 16 years of age is mentally normal and is in attendance at the Blind Institution School; 2 other similar boys (albinos) attend Castlecraig Residential School.

Adult Blind

	Employed			Un-employed	
	M.	F.		M.	F.
In workshops for blind	1	—	Not available for employment	10	14
As approved home workers	—	1	Not capable of work	1	—
Others (excl. those at school)	6	—			
Total	7	1	Total	11	14

In addition there were 6 partially sighted persons registered in the County.

Aged and Infirm

Ambulant cases can be admitted to Dunwhinny Lodge, Peebles, or Eildon View Home, Galashiels. The following Table gives details of the Peeblesshire cases in residence during the year:

	Dunwhinny Lodge		Eildon View Home		Total
	Men	Women	Men	Women	
In residence at 31st December, 1961	*	*	12	4	16
Total number of admissions	14	23	3	1	41
Total number of discharges	—	6	5	2	13
Total number of deaths	—	—	—	—	—
In residence at 31st December, 1962	14	17	10	3	44

Number of beds occupied—

(a) Average during year....	30	15	45
(b) Highest	32	16	48
(c) Lowest	28	13	41

*Dunwhinny Lodge opened in June, 1962

Nutrition

The nutrition of the community as a whole continued to be satisfactory.

Hospitals

1. General.

General cases are admitted to the War Memorial Hospital which has seventeen beds for this purpose.

2. Infectious Disease.

Infectious disease cases from the eastern part of the County are taken to Galashiels Infectious Diseases Hospital, and those from the west to the City Hospital, Edinburgh.

3. Chronic Sick.

These are admitted to Kingsland Hospital, Peebles, which has twenty beds.

4. Sanatoria.

There are no sanatoria in the County, cases of tuberculosis being admitted to East Fortune Hospital or Bangour Hospital.

5. Maternity.

Cases are admitted principally to the War Memorial Hospital, Peebles, which has eleven maternity beds.

6. Children.

There are no such Hospitals in the County.

7. Convalescent Homes.

There are no such Homes in the County.

Registration of Nursing Homes

There is one Registered Nursing Home in the County. It has a maximum capacity of four patients.

Ambulance Facilities

There is one ambulance centre in the County at the garage of the Tweeddale Motor Company Limited, Peebles.

Housing

The position in the County generally with regard to numbers of houses was as follows:

Area	Uninhabitable houses closed during year		Houses built and occupied during year		Conversions	
			L.A.	Private	L.A.	Private
Landward		3	—	11	—	—
Peebles Burgh		—	2	12	—	—
Innerleithen Burgh		2	—	1	2	—

Factories Acts, 1937 to 1959

	No. on Register	Number of			Occupiers Prosecuted
		Inspections	Written Notices		
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are enforced by Local Authority.					
Landward	—	—	—	—	—
Peebles Burgh	48	12	—	—	—
Innerleithen Burgh	7	9	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority.					
Landward	17	14	—	—	—
Peebles Burgh	36	12	—	—	—
Innerleithen Burgh	22	19	—	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding outworkers).					
Landward	—	—	—	—	—
Peebles Burgh	—	—	—	—	—
Innerleithen Burgh	—	—	—	—	—

Area	Particulars	No. of cases where defects found				Prosecutions
		Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Landward Peebles Burgh	Sanitary Conveniences—Unsuitable or defective	1	1	—	1	—
	Want of Cleanliness	7	7	—	2	—
	Infective drainage of floors	1	1	—	—	—
	Sanitary Conveniences—Unsuitable or defective	2	1	—	—	—
Innerleithen Burgh	Want of cleanliness	1	1	—	—	—

OUTWORK
(Sections 110 and 111)

NIL

ANNUAL REPORT

BY THE COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR

**Administration of the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914, the
Milk (Special Designations) Act, 1949, the Milk (Special
Designations) (Scotland) Order, 1951, and the Milk
and Dairies (Channel Islands and South Devon)
Milk (Scotland) Regulations, 1958**

Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914

Number of cows—standings in dairy byres, at 31st December, 1962 1928
Number of registered producers at 31st December, 1962 63

Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Order, 1951

Number and type of licences in force at 31st December, 1962:

			Licences in force at 31st December, 1962		
Special Designation			Producers	Dealers	Dealers Supplementary
'Certified'	....	....	6	9	2
"Tuberculin Tested"	....	....	63	26	2
"Pasteurised"	....	....	—	8	2
"Sterilised"	....	....	—	—	—
Total			69	43	6

As was the case in previous years, all farms in the County registered in terms of the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914, held licences in terms of this Order at the end of 1962.

"Certified" Milk

Producers' Licences. The number of dairymen licensed to produce "Certified" milk remained as last year at 6. Two continued to wholesale their milk as "Tuberculin Tested," a practice permitted by the Order, and in these cases the samples taken were tested to the latter standard. They are accordingly included in the next part of this Report. Of the remaining 4, 2 wholesale their milk as "Certified" (Jersey), 1 wholesales his milk as "Certified" and the last retails his milk within the district as "Certified."

Results of routine samples taken from producers' premises are set out below with, for comparison, the results in previous years:

Samples in 1962.		Percentage Satisfactory.						
Taken.	Satisfactory	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956
25	20	80	83	70	65	70	79	91

Dealers' Licences. Nine licences to sell "Certified" milk by retail from premises within the County were in force at the end of 1962.

The results of sampling were as follows:

Samples Taken.	Samples Satisfactory.	Percentage of Satisfactory Samples.
11	9	81·8%

Much of this milk is “imported” into the County. Failures relating to such milk were, in all cases, taken up with the officers of the appropriate “home” local authorities, whose investigations normally led to quick improvement in the supplies in question.

Dealers’ Supplementary Licences. Such licences were issued to dairymen retailing milk in the district of one local authority from duly registered and licensed premises in the district of another local authority. Two such licences were in force in respect of “Certified” milk at the end of 1962.

“Tuberculin Tested” Milk

Producers’ Licences. Set out below are two tables giving (1) the results of routine samples taken from producers’ premises and (2) a break-down of these samples showing the distribution of their bacterial counts with, for comparison, corresponding figures for previous years:

Year.	Number of Dairies Sampled.	Samples taken.	Samples Satisfactory	Percentage Satisfactory.
1956	63*	380	338	88.9%
1957	65*	437	364	83.3%
1958	65*	378	315	84.0%
1959	65*	417	311	74.5%
1960	62*	390	323	82.8%
1961	61*	371	327	88.1%
1962	62*	372	307	82.5%

*Inclusive of two premises licensed to produce “Certified” milk but wholesaling output as “Tuberculin Tested” milk.

Samples taken having Bacterial Counts per Millilitre.									
Year	Total Samples taken	Under 10,000	%	Under 100,000	%	Between 100,000 & 200,000	%	Over 200,000	%
1956	440	328	74.5	408	92.7	8	1.8	24	5.5
1957	437	303	69.3	396	90.6	13	2.9	28	6.5
1958	375	227	60.5	331	88.3	13	3.5	31	8.2
1959	417	211	50.6	351	84.2	14	3.4	52	12.4
1960	390	206	52.8	342	87.7	25	6.4	23	5.9
1961	371	224	60.4	338	91.1	15	4.0	18	4.9
1962	372	171	46.0	323	86.8	13	3.5	36	9.7

The number of dairies involved in sample failures with comparative figures for other years is as follows, viz.:

Number of Farms having							Four or more Sample Failures
Year	Number of “T.T.” Dairy Farms	Consistently Satisfactory Samples	One Sample Failure	Two Sample Failures	Three Sample Failures		
1956	63*	34	16	6	6		1
1957	65*	25	17	15	6		2
1958	65*	35	18	4	3		5
1959	65*	23	16	11	4		11
1960	62*	25	16	16	2		3
1961	61*	32	17	10	1		1
1962	62*	26	18	11	3		4

*Inclusive of two “Certified” Dairy Farms wholesaling milk as “Tuberculin Tested.”

Dealers' Licences. Twenty-six licences to sell "Tuberculin Tested" milk by retail from premises within the County were in force at the end of 1962. Of these, 2 related to milk sold at milk bars included in dairy farms registered under the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914, and 2 to milk vending machines regarded as separate registered dairy premises. These are dealt with elsewhere. Ten were issued in respect of farms selling by retail a reasonable quantity of their production locally. Eight related to premises retailing milk produced and bottled outwith the County, 3 to premises wherein milk produced within the County was bottled and sold by retail and 1 to a dairy farm retailing a portion of its milk by vending machine outwith the County.

Results of samples taken from these dealers (milk bars and milk vending machines excepted) are as follows:

Samples Taken.	Samples Satisfactory.	Percentage Satisfactory
16	15	93.75

Dealers' Supplementary Licences. Two dealers held supplementary licences entitling them to retail "Tuberculin Tested" milk in Peeblesshire from premises outwith the County, but as these were regarded only as stand-by licences intended by the holders merely to be available for emergency, sampling was unnecessary. The bulk of milk from these premises is retailed as "Pasteurised" milk and as such is dealt with under the next heading.

"Pasteurised" Milk

Pasteurisers' Licences.—There are no pasteurisation plants within the County.

Dealers' Licences.—Eight premises were licensed at the end of 1962 to sell, by retail, "Pasteurised" milk. This milk was supplied from plants in Edinburgh, Penicuik and Galashiels.

Sample results are as follows, viz.:

Samples Taken.	Samples Satisfactory.	Percentage Satisfactory
39	32	82.1

82.1% of samples of "Pasteurised" milk complying with the standard is a poor figure for this grade of milk. In all cases these failures were due to the presence of B.coli and not to inefficient pasteurisation, pointing to post-pasteurisation contamination. In all cases the matter was pursued with the local authority officials of the districts involved and subsequent samples have been satisfactory.

Dealers' Supplementary Licences. Two dealers held licences to retail this grade of milk within the County from premises outside it. These licences were issued to authorise the sale of "Pasteurised" milk to Peeblesshire Education Authority and sampling data is provided under the heading "Schools Milk."

Schools Milk

All public schools within the County received a daily supply of "Pasteurised" milk in $\frac{1}{2}$ -pint bottles, with the exception of Garvald School, Dolphinton, which, due to its isolated position, was provided with "Tuberculin Tested" milk in bulk. One complaint from the headmaster of a local school was received during the year. This related to the presence of a foil cap in a sealed bottle of school milk. The matter was taken up with the County Sanitary Inspector of the district in which the supplying creamery was situated, who interviewed the manager of the creamery concerned and warned him of his responsibility to ensure that all bottles were sterile and free from contamination before being filled. It was felt that in the circumstances no further steps should be taken on this occasion.

The sampling results are as follows, viz.:

Supplier	Special Designation	Samples Taken	Samples Satisfactory	Percentage Satisfactory
Pasteurisation Plant No. 1	"Pasteurised"	49	43	87.6
Pasteurisation Plant No. 2	"Pasteurised"	9	9	100
"T.T." Dairy Supply	"Tuberculin Tested"	6	5	83.3

Milk Bars and Milk Vending Machines

Two milk bars and two milk vending machines were operating in the County during 1962.

Samples of milk were taken with the following results, viz.:

Samples obtained from						Taken.	Satisfactory.
Milk Bars....	....	....	....	....	....	5	1
Vending Machines	....	....	....	....	....	10	8

Synopsis of Samples of All Grades of Milk—1962

The over-all picture of milk sampling in the County, irrespective of the source of milk, is presented in tabular form below:

Samples from	Samples taken			Samples Satisfactory			Percentage Satisfactory		
	'Cert.'	'T.T.'	'Past.'	'Cert.'	'T.T.'	'Past.'	'Cert.'	'T.T.'	'Past.'
Producers	25	372	—	20	307	—	80	82.5	—
Dealers	11	16	39	9	15	32	81.8	93.7	82.1
Schools	—	6	58	—	5	52	—	83.3	89.7
Milk Bars	—	5	—	—	1	—	—	20	—
Vending Machines	—	10	—	—	8	—	—	80	—
Total	36	409	97	29	336	84	80.6	82.1	86.6

Milk (Special Designations) Act, 1949—Specified Areas

It will be recalled that this Act introduced administrative machinery, the ultimate aim of which is to prohibit in the more heavily populated parts of the country the retail distribution of milk

other than that sold in bottles under one of the special designations authorised in the Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Order (i.e., “Certified,” “Tuberculin Tested,” “Pasturised ” or “Sterilised ”).

The Burghs of Peebles and Innerleithen continue to be the only Specified Areas in Peeblesshire in terms of this Act.

Milk and Dairies (Channel Islands and South Devon) Milk (Scotland) Regulations, 1958

These Regulations require *inter alia* that milk sold under the description of Channel Islands or South Devon Milk must contain a minimum of 4% butter fat. A quantity of milk is sold in the County as “Tuberculin Tested ” (Jersey) or “Certified ” (Jersey). Three samples were procured during the year and all complied with the standard.

Bulk Cooling and Storage of Milk

In 1960 three producers installed bulk cooling and storage tanks. During the year under review a further two producers have installed tanks, each having a capacity of 175 gallons.

Results of routine samples from these five tanks are as follows:

Samples obtained from.						Taken	Satisfactory
Farm No. 1	....	....	....	....	....	7	6
Farm No. 2	....	....	....	....	....	7	5
Farm No. 3	....	....	....	....	....	8	5
Farm No. 4*	....	....	....	....	....	3	3
Farm No. 5*	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Total						26	20

*Part year only.

These results would appear to confirm the view expressed in my last report that the tendency with bulk tanks is towards a lower level of bacterial counts, although as shown in the case of Farm No. 3 any inattention to the basic cleaning and chemical sterilisation routine, however slight, is quickly reflected in the results obtained. There is no doubt that the bacterial standard of 200,000 bacteria per millilitre for “Tuberculin Tested ” milk whatever the system of production is unrealistic so far as bulk tanks is concerned and that a stricter production control is needed.

Round-the-Byre Milking Pipe-lines

1961 saw the introduction into Peeblesshire of this type of equipment, the purpose of which is to convey the milk in a stainless steel or glass pipe-line direct from the cow to the cooler, or if so desired, to the retail container, without handling, exposure to the atmosphere, or other chance of outside contamination. The advan-

tages claimed for this system are, therefore, more hygienic milk production and, another very important one these days, considerable saving in labour, as handling is cut to a minimum and cleaning and sterilisation is achieved with the plant in situ by circulating water, detergent and chemical sterilant in a closed circuit through the pipe-line.

During 1962 a close control was kept on the efficiency of this plant by a regular sampling routine which yielded a 100% satisfactory record.

A second pipe-line was installed during the current year by a firm of dairymen who incorporated it and a bulk cooling and holding tank in their farm reconstruction. This pipe-line is in glass and is unusually long and complicated in its design due to the layout of the dairy buildings. Although the producers have experienced some teething troubles, samples taken so far have been satisfactory.

Dairy Byelaws

As noted in my last report, the Health Committee, at the request of the then Department of Health for Scotland, had in 1961 considered and approved, first in principle, then in detail, an amendment to the Council's Dairy Byelaws to permit the chemical sterilisation of dairy equipment. At the end of that year the final draft had been passed to the Department for their observations and I have now to report that it was duly approved by the County Council on 13th April, and confirmed by the Secretary of State on 25th June, 1962.

Subsequently, under the auspices of the Edinburgh and East of Scotland College of Agriculture, a meeting was held in Peebles, to which all the milk producers in the County were invited, and at this meeting talks were given by the College's advisory staff on the correct application of the techniques of chemical sterilisation, its advantages and disadvantages. Later, the College sent instructive pamphlets on chemical sterilisation to all dairymen in the County.

Comparatively little use of this innovation has, however, been made to date by dairymen and its chief purpose at the moment seems to be to act as a reserve when the dairy boiler breaks down or some other farming activity takes precedence over the cleaning of the dairy dishes. The danger here, of course, is that with infrequent practice the correct techniques are forgotten and/or the chemicals through wrong storage arrangements lose their strength, with the inevitable bad sample results.

Model Dairy Byelaws

No further communication has been received from the Scottish Home and Health Department regarding the publication of these since that noted in my last report.

Dairy Improvements

One non-dairying farm changed hands during the year and the new owner applied for registration. This necessitated the construction of new dairy and scullery premises. These were built as an annexe to the existing byre structure and were designed to provide accommodation for a bulk cooling and holding tank installation.

The dairy and scullery premises at another farm were also reconstructed to accommodate a bulk tank and byre pipe-line installation.

At the end of the year an existing double-headed byre was being extended to house a further 20 cows and the grips altered to permit the introduction of a mechanical grip cleaning device.

Mechanical cooling equipment was introduced in one farm.

Brucellosis

During the year this milk-borne infection once again made its presence felt, this time three dairy farms being involved.

In the first case the infection came to light following notification of a human case of brucellosis. The infection was quickly traced to the milk supply from a particular farm and arrangements were immediately made for the pasteurisation of all milk from the farm, a replacement supply being made available to the producer through the agency of the Scottish Milk Marketing Board.

In an attempt to find the infected animals, individual cow samples were taken from the complete herd. This was followed by quarter samples from individual suspected cows.

The results of these findings was as follows: 7 animals were infected with the live organisms. These were then disposed of in an attempt to free the herd from further contamination.

At a further date the entire herd was re-tested. This time a further 3 cows were proved to be positive. Two of these animals were disposed of, but the third, which was dry, remained on the farm, isolated from the rest of the herd. At the moment this cow is being re-tested.

In the second case, the infection came to light following the notification from Edinburgh Corporation Health Department of a positive routine milk sample. On testing, no cow was found to be infected with the live organism.

In the third case, an outbreak in 1959 required the testing of individual cows, followed by quarter samples from some suspected animals, which eventually revealed that 12 were infected by live organisms. These animals were disposed of in an attempt to limit further contamination.

In 1962 testing was carried out as before, following notification, again from Edinburgh Corporation Health Department, of positive

routine milk samples. As a result 4 cows were this time found to be infected and were disposed of as before. On a subsequent check a further 2 cows were found to be excreting the live organism in their milk and were dealt with as in the previous cases.

Bulk milk supplies are now being taken regularly from these three farms to provide a check against re-infection.

In a further attempt to eradicate this organism from the raw milk supply, with the co-operation again of the Royal (Dick) School of Veterinary Studies, bulk milk samples were taken at all farms within the County producing raw milk for consumption without pasteurisation. In all cases negative results were obtained. It is intended to continue this sampling as a routine.

Investigational Samples

In addition to the routine sampling recorded elsewhere in this report, the following investigational samples were taken:

“Certified”	“Tuberculin Tested”	Retail Premises	Total
12	80	9	101

These were taken in the course of investigations at producers’ and dealers’ premises in efforts to trace and locate the source of contamination of milk.

Administration of the Ice Cream (Scotland) Regulations, 1948, the Ice Cream (Scotland) Amendment Regulations, 1960, the Food Standards (Ice Cream) (Scotland) Regulations, 1959, and the Labelling of Food (Amendment) (Scotland) Regulations, 1959

	Premises.	Vehicles, Storage and Sale.
Number of Certificates of Registration in force at 31st December, 1961	10	—
Number of Certificates of Registration granted during the year	—	—
Number of Certificates of Registration cancelled during the year	—	—
Number of Certificates of Registration discontinued during the year for other reasons	—	—
Total number of Certificates of Registration in force at 31st December, 1962	10	—

General

The majority of the ice cream sold in the County continued to be sold merely as “ice cream” in accordance with the terms of the Food Standards (Ice Cream) (Scotland) Regulations, 1959, but one manufacturer retailed “milk ice” as defined in the same Regula-

tions, and many retailers sold wrapped “dairy ice cream” supplied by large manufacturers. As this last variety is sold in the carton or wrapper in which it is received from the manufacturers, the sellers are exempt from registration.

Sampling

(a) *Bacteriological.* Twenty-seven samples were procured for bacteriological examination, yielding the undernoted results:

Serial No.	No. of Bacteria per Gram.	B. coli Absent/Present in 1/100 Gram.	Remarks
1.	300	Absent	Satisfactory
2.	100	Absent	Satisfactory
3.	800	Absent	Satisfactory
4.	5,700	Absent	Satisfactory
5.	124,000	Present	Unsatisfactory
6.	100	Absent	Satisfactory
7.	1,100	Absent	Satisfactory
8.	Uncountable	Present	Follow up of Serial No. 5. Unsatisfactory
9.	4,100	Absent	Satisfactory
10.	Uncountable	Absent	Unsatisfactory
11.	150	Absent	Satisfactory
12.	2,450	Absent	Satisfactory
13.	1,700	Absent	Satisfactory
14.	1,200	Absent	Satisfactory
15.	1,000	Absent	Satisfactory
16.	1,250	Absent	Follow up to Serial No. 8. Satisfactory
17.	350	Absent	Follow up of Serial No. 10. Satisfactory
18.	1,500	Absent	Satisfactory
19.	Uncountable	Absent	Unsatisfactory
20.	2,300	Absent	Satisfactory
21.	2,100	Absent	Satisfactory
22.	Uncountable	Present	Unsatisfactory
23.	250	Absent	Satisfactory
24.	400	Absent	Follow up of Serial No. 19. Satisfactory
25.	3,250	Absent	Satisfactory
26.	1,050	Absent	Satisfactory
27.	9,350	Present	Unsatisfactory

The criteria recommended by the Scottish Home and Health Department against which these samples should be judged are (a) a maximum permissible bacterial count of 50,000 bacteria per gram and (b) *Bacillus coli* to be absent from 1/100 gram.

(b) *Chemical.* Twenty-three samples were submitted to the Public Analyst for chemical analysis, all of which complied with the requirements of the Food Standards (Ice Cream) (Scotland) Regulations, 1959. The Analyst's reports also demonstrated the wide variations in the fat and milk solids not fat contents that

exist between samples of the same grade of ice cream. These variations are tabled below:

Type of Sample	Minimum Standard		Analysis—Range				Average	
	Milk Solids		Fat		Milk Solids Not Fat		Milk Solids	
	Fat	Not Fat	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Fat	Not Fat
Dairy Ice Cream	5 %	7.5 %	5.1 %	13.8 %	7.8 %	10.8 %	9.4 %	9.4 %
Milk Ice	2.5 %	7.0 %	2.6 %	5.1 %	8.1 %	10.9 %	3.6 %	9.6 %
*Ice Cream	5 %	7.5 %	5.0 %	11.7 %	8.0 %	12.1 %	7.4 %	9.9 %

*Non-Milk Fat.

None of the above samples contained artificial sweetener.

All samples of Dairy Ice Cream and Milk Ice contained milk fat only.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FOOD AND DRUGS (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1956

In terms of Section 9 of this Act in the County and Burghs of Peebles and Innerleithen, footstuffs weighing 45 lbs. 10 ozs. were seized and destroyed as being unfit for human consumption.

Sampling of food and drugs was carried out throughout the year in accordance with the Act and 67 tests and 35 formal samples of the undernoted commodities were obtained:

Aspirin.	Meat Paste.
Coffee and Chicory Essence.	Milk.
Condensed Skimmed Sweetened Milk.	Milk Ice.
Cooking Fat.	Mince.
Cream (Double).	Mixed Fruit.
Dairy Ice Cream.	Mixed Pickles.
Evaporated Milk.	Peas.
Fish Paste.	Pepper (Black).
Gin.	Pepper (White).
Ice Cream.	Sausages.
Jersey Milk.	Soup.
Margarine.	Whisky.

All these samples were found to be genuine.

PRESERVATIVES IN FOOD (SCOTLAND) REGULATIONS, 1962

These Regulations, which came into effect on 7th September, 1962, re-enact with amendments to the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) (Scotland) Regulations, 1925 to 1958. They increase the numbers of permitted preservatives and the foods which may contain them and allow in any foodstuffs 5 parts per

million of formaldehyde if derived from resin used in wrapping papers, plastic food containers, etc. In addition, they provide that any food certified by a Public Analyst to contain a non-permitted preservative may be seized and dealt with as unfit for human consumption.

THE EMULSIFIERS AND STABILISERS IN FOOD (SCOTLAND) REGULATIONS, 1962

These Regulations which, with the exception of certain labelling and advertising provisions, came into force on 16th July, 1962, control the use in food and the labelling and advertising of emulsifying and stabilising substances whose purpose is to improve and stabilise the dispersion of oils and fats in foodstuffs. They also prohibit the addition of any thickening substance to cream or re-constituted cream.

FOOD HYGIENE (SCOTLAND) REGULATIONS, 1959

Butchers' and bakers' premises throughout the County were inspected again this year, the conditions found being similar to these recorded in my last Report, although in the case of the bake-houses an improvement in the day-to-day maintenance was in some cases noticeable due to part-time labour having been introduced to cope with this important aspect of the business. One baker's premises, however, fell so far beneath the minimum standards imposed by the Regulations that the case was reported to the Health Committee, who agreed that the party in question be given three months in which to carry out certain specified works. On a follow-up visit, these were found to have been duly effected, although the premises, and more particularly the practices, were still open to considerable improvement.

Discussions were held with the owners of two dwellinghouse properties in the landward area of the County who wished to commence catering operations in the incoming year, and agreement was reached on the structural alterations necessary, as well as on the provision of the requisite food storage, preparation and handling facilities.

The chance was taken during alterations to certain hotel and shop premises to ensure that the requirements of the Regulations were attended to.

It is hoped that in 1963 it will be possible to introduce the system whereby the County Milk Officer will devote some of her time to "hygiene salesmanship" in food premises with particular emphasis on the correct use of detergents and chemical sterilants in the cleaning of equipment, crockery, cutlery, etc.

An inspection was made of 1 poultry dressing station in Peebles. This is a one-family business on a fairly small scale. No objection could be taken to the arrangements or the practices observed during the visit.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

Peebles Slaughterhouse, owned by Peebles Town Council and operated under lease by a private contractor, continued to provide for the needs of the local population, although a substantial amount of meat consumed in the County originates in the Edinburgh dead meat market.

The only other slaughterhouse in the County is that at Broughton. This is a privately-owned concern, which deals only in sheep for the "export" market.

Peebles Slaughterhouse comprises essentially a small slaughterhouse and two cooling halls, all with concrete floors, walls fully tiled to wallhead height, roof lighting and open-ridge ventilation; hand winches and overhead rails are provided; in addition, there is covered and open lairage, hide store, tripe room, manurestead, detention cell and office. A hot water supply is laid on in the tripe room. Artificial lighting in the slaughter and cooling halls is by fluorescent strip. The premises are well maintained and are hygienic within the limits imposed by their construction and layout.

Broughton Slaughterhouse consists of one large hall sub-divided into slaughter section and carcase cooling section, the floors being concrete, suitably graded. There is covered and open sheep lairage, detention cell and cloakroom accommodation. Stunning of animals prior to slaughter is effected by electrical equipment.

As was foreseen in my last Report, the owners of this Slaughterhouse have come forward this year with a plan for the extensive alteration and modernisation of the premises. Several site meetings were held with the owners, their architects and the Inspector and Chemist of the Tweed River Purification Board, to establish a set of proposals satisfactory to all parties. This was achieved in due course and the resultant plans have successfully passed through the appropriate Committees of the Council. These envisage a considerable extension of the existing premises in pre-cast concrete and steel truss roofwork to provide greatly increased and improved covered lairage, collecting pens, stunning and bleeding areas, modified "in-line" dressing system with ready access to, on one side, hide stores, offal and waste rooms, detention and condemned meat cells, and on the other to a large carcase cooling hall and edible offals area. A new cloakroom and messroom with toilet facilities are to be provided for the employees and hot and cold water services are to be led throughout the premises with sterilising equipment and wash-hand basins installed at appropriate points. The disposal of blood, usually one of the most difficult problems to deal with in an establishment of this kind, will present no difficulty as it will be drained directly to an enclosed tank set below the bleeding area. This tank will be emptied when necessary by vacuum pump and pipe-line into a specialised tanker vehicle. Situated as it is on the bank of the Biggar Water, the disposal of drainage from the premises gives rise to some concern, but al-

though this was not settled at the end of the year, it is understood that the arrangement is likely to be that all drainage will be passed through a mechanical screen, the effluent from which will be discharged by pump and pipe-line to irrigate 20 acres of pasture belonging to the slaughterhouse proprietors.

The Food (Meat Inspection) (Scotland) Regulations, 1961

The layout and construction of the lairages at Peebles Slaughterhouse unfortunately do not, in their present form, permit of thorough ante-mortem inspection of the animals as envisaged in the Regulations and this point was raised by the Scottish Home and Health Department with the County Council during the year. On investigating this matter, I found that by fairly minor alterations in the partitioning of the lairages provision could be made for this inspection and by the end of the year Peebles Town Council as owners of the slaughterhouse had agreed to give effect to these.

Notice in terms of Regulation 16 was given on six occasions to the local authority in whose area the cold store was situated to which meat found to be infested with cysticercus bovine was sent.

Notice in terms of Regulation 13 was given on seven occasions to the person in charge of a slaughterhouse to which meat slaughtered, dressed and inspected at Peebles had been transferred.

The Assistant County Sanitary Inspector continued to act as Meat Inspector at Peebles Slaughterhouse, as did the Slaughterhouse Superintendent at Broughton Slaughterhouse. The latter, however, does not hold the meat inspection qualification stipulated in the Regulations, although well able by experience to carry out the duties, and it was consequently necessary during the year for the County Council to ask the sanction of the Secretary of State to the Superintendent's continued employment in this capacity after 1st January, 1963, in accordance with the terms of Regulation 18. This sanction was duly received.

The Slaughterhouses Act, 1954

No new Certificates of Registration in terms of the above Act were issued during the year.

The Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) (Scotland) Regulations, 1955

These Regulations, designed to secure humane conditions and practices in connection with the slaughter of animals at slaughterhouses, necessitated regular inspection of Broughton Slaughterhouse. No breach of the Regulations was observed on these occasions.

The Slaughter of Animals (Scotland) Acts, 1928-1954

Seven slaughtermen were granted licences in terms of the above

Act. All licences were limited to sheep slaughter, utilising electrical stunning quipment.

Slaughtering and Meat Inspection Statistics

The following tables give the number and species of animals slaughtered at Peebles and Broughton Slaughterhouses during 1962, together with condemnations and disease conditions necessitating condemnations:

Peebles Slaughterhouse

Condemnations	Cattle excluding Calves	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
1. <i>Tuberculosis</i> —					
(a) Whole carcasses condemned....	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	3	—	—	28	31
2. <i>Cysticercosis</i> —					
(a) Whole carcasses affected but passed after treatment by re- frigeration	8	—	—	—	8
(b) Whole carcasses condemned....	—	—	—	—	—
3. <i>Actinobacillosis and Actinomycosis</i> —					
(a) Whole carcasses condemned....	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	7	—	—	—	7
4. <i>Septicaemia</i> (Fevered Carcasses)—					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	2	—	2
5. <i>Trichinosis</i> —					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—
6. <i>All other diseases</i> —					
(a) Whole carcasses condemned....	—	1	3	1	5
(b) Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	101	—	24	18	143
Total of diseased animals slaughter- ed as shown at 1 to 6 above ex- cluding the figures at (a) of para. 2	111	1	29	47	188
Total number of animals slaughtered	608	28	2,318	723	3,677

Details of Meat and Offal Seized at Peebles Slaughterhouse During 1962

				Condemnations wt. in lbs.			
Animal				Total	Partial	Meat	Offal
Cattle	....	....	....	—	7	7	1,207
Calves	....	....	....	30	—	30	3
Sheep	....	....	....	227	50	277	66
Pigs	....	....	....	90	325	415	68
Total				347	382	729	1,344
							2,073

Broughton Slaughterhouse

Condemnations	Cattle excluding Calves	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
1. <i>Tuberculosis</i> —					
(a) Whole carcasses condemned....	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—
2. <i>Cysticercosis</i> —					
(a) Whole carcasses affected but passed after treatment by re- frigeration	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—
3. <i>Actinobacillosis and Actinomycosis</i> —					
(a) Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—
4. <i>Septicaemia</i> (Fevered Carcasses)—					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	6	—	6
5. <i>Trichinosis</i> —					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—
6. <i>All other diseases</i> —					
(a) Whole carcasses condemned....	—	—	43	—	43
(b) Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	1,805	—	1,805
Total of diseased animals slaughte- red as shown at 1 to 6 above ex- cluding the figures at (a) of para.2	—	—	1,854	—	1,854
Total number of animals slaughtered	—	—	35,890	—	35,890

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926

My services as “Official Sampler” for the County were not requested during the year.

Eleven test samples of fertilisers were procured in my capacity as Inspector under the above Act. These are listed below and proved in all cases, on analysis, to be genuine, complying with their respective warranties.

Fison's Rose Fertiliser.	Potato Manure.
Flower Fertiliser.	National Growmore with Bone Meal.
Clay's Fertiliser.	Sulphate of Ammonia.
Bone Meal.	Thomson's Manure.
Dried Blood.	Super Phosphates.
Sulphate of Potash.	

Six test samples of the feeding stuffs listed below were also obtained and found to comply with their warrants:

Layers Mash.	Layers Pellets.
Chicken Crumbs.	Range Growers Pellets.
Chicken Mash.	

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Investigational visits were made in respect of the following cases of infectious disease:

Dysentery (Sonne)	66
Food Poisoning (Paratyphoid B)	1
Total	67

BRUCELLOSIS

Two cases of Brucellosis infection in humans were diagnosed in Peeblesshire during the year. The presence of the causative organism, brucella abortus, was established in milk from a dairy farm in the County and the necessary steps outlined on page 33 were taken to secure its control.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS

Anthrax

Although notices in terms of the Anthrax Order, 1938, were issued in respect of 51 animals which died in suspicious circumstances during the year, in no case was anthrax confirmed by the Veterinary Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Foot and Mouth Disease

No case of this disease was reported during the year.

Diseases of Animals (Waste Food) Order, 1957

When this Order was introduced in 1957 as a measure to prevent, in particular, the spread of foot and mouth disease by requiring the boiling of waste foods intended for feeding to certain animals and poultry and the licensing of the plant used for this process, 2 licences were issued. No revocations or additions have been made in 1962.

Fowl Pest

No case of this infection was reported in the County during 1962.

Swine Fever

One Form A. Notice defining an infected place was served during 1962. This was withdrawn when the disease was not confirmed.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

The Council's rat destruction service operates under four general headings: (1) The free survey and treatment afforded to all dwellinghouses and local authority non-trading establishments; (2) the survey of all subjects liable to infestation in pursuance of the duty placed by Section 2 of the Act on the local authority to take such steps as are necessary "to secure as far as is practicable that

their district is kept free from rats and mice ”; (3) the treatment on a contractual basis of premises, predominantly agricultural in character, which to an extent is complementary to (2); and (4) the treatment on an hourly charge basis of business, industrial and agricultural premises where the occupier opts for this form of charge as against the contract or “ agreement ” system.

The following tables show the classes and number of properties dealt with during the year, the visits paid and the time involved:

Survey

Type of Property	Number of Properties Surveyed	Number of Survey Visits	Time (Hours)
Agricultural	187	666	362
Business or Industrial	10	14	7
Dwellinghouses	21	27	13
Local Authority	11	44	25
Total	229	751	407

Treatment

Type of Property	Number of Properties Treated	Number of Treatment Visits	Time (Hours)
Agricultural	56	478	297
Business or Industrial	5	11	4
Dwellinghouses	13	30	11
Local Authority	6	31	18
Total	80	550	330

The “ Agreement ” System referred to above is the system adopted by the County Council as long ago as 1946, whereby owners or occupiers of property may have the rat catcher’s services as a routine, as often as required on payment based on the gross valuation of the property in respect of which the agreement is made. This payment, until 15th May, 1960, was 5d per £ of gross valuation, with a minimum payment of £3, but as from this date it was increased to 8d and £5 respectively. At the end of 1962 there were in force 34 agreements relating to 44 properties, predominantly agricultural in nature.

HOUSING

Local Authority Houses

No new houses were erected by the County Council during the year, but 6 houses, 2 × 2, 1 × 3, 1 × 4, 1 × 5 and 1 × 6 apartments in a private estate were acquired by gift.

Private Enterprise Houses

The following were erected during the year or under erection at the end of the year:

Private Enterprise Houses

	Apartments per house	Housing Assocs. other than S.S.H.A.	For sale	For letting	Total
Completed during 1962	2 or less	—	—	—	—
	3	—	—	—	—
	4	—	1	1	2
	5 or more	—	2	—	2
	Total	—	3	1	4
Under Construction at end of 1962	2 or less	—	—	—	—
	3	—	1	—	1
	4	—	3	1	4
	5 or more	—	2	1	3
	Total	—	6	2	8

Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950—Section 7

One 4-apartment house in respect of which a Notice was served on the owner in 1961 requiring him to carry out certain specified works was fully modernised to my requirements during the current year.

Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950—Section 9—Closure/Demolition Procedure

Following the closure of the Edinburgh/Galashiels railway line in February, 1962, the County Council placed Demolition Orders on four 2-apartment railway crossing-keeper's houses. Action on one other similar house was deferred pending its sale and improvement.

Undertakings not to relet for human habitation were accepted from the owners of a 2-apartment house and a timber hostel converted for housing purposes.

Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950, Part VII—Improvement Grants

In spite of amending legislation contained in the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959, designed to encourage the wider use of grant-aided improvements made available to the public by the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950, only 6 applications were received in 1962. These resulted in the provision of:

1 house of 5 apartments	} by improvement.
1 house of 4 apartments	
3 houses of 3 apartments	
1 house of 2 apartments	by conversion

The total estimated expenditure on the "improvement" as opposed to the "general repairs" element in these cases amounted

to £6478 19s 3d, and the total amount of grant thereon promised by the County Council to £2161 9s 3d.

Since the inception of the Improvement Grant Scheme in 1949, 121 applications relating to 124 houses have been lodged. Of these, 1 has been refused and 10 withdrawn. The over-all grant-earning expenditure is approximately £104,275 and the grant-aid promised and/or paid £39,911, 75% of the loan charges on which sum is met by the Exchequer and the remainder by the ratepayer.

The improvements in respect of which grant was promised during the year fell into the following categories, viz.:

- (1) Provision of bathroom, kitchenette and larder accommodation, with appropriate alterations to water supply, electricity and drainage services;
- (2) Provision of additional accommodation;
- (3) Improvement of natural lighting and ventilation, damp-proofing arrangements, etc., and
- (4) Conversion of bothy into house.

Housing (Agricultural Population) (Scotland) Act, 1938—Section 4

Three 4-apartment houses for agricultural workers have been erected in terms of this Act in replacement of three houses dealt with under closing procedures as being unfit for human habitation and incapable of being rendered so fit at reasonable cost. The grant-aid given amounted to £900. This part of the Act was repealed by the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1952, which contains improved measures for providing new houses for the agricultural population and its application is set out under the next heading.

Housing (Scotland) Act, 1952—Section 3

This is the legal provision under which the County Council has adopted a Scheme duly approved by the Secretary of State for Scotland whereby grants-in-aid may be made in respect of new housing accommodation provided solely for occupation by members of the agricultural population. The grants are lump sum payments and presently amount to:

£240 in respect of a house of three apartments, and

£300 in respect of a house of four or more apartments;

subject to certain conditions as to type, dimensions and facilities to be provided being complied with.

One application for grant-aid under the County Council's Scheme was received during the year. This related to the provision of a 4-apartment house.

Since the inception of the Scheme in 1953 the erection of 17 houses has been grant-aided in this way, the total grant sum in-

volved being £4980, 25% of which falls to be borne by the ratepayer and 75% by the taxpayer.

Hill Farming and Livestock Rearing Acts

158 farmhouses and farm cottages have been improved under the Hill Farming and Livestock Rearing Acts since their inception, 9 by conversion, while a further 21 new houses have been, or are being, erected. The improvements range from minor repairs, installation of electricity, water supplies and drainage systems to full-scale modernisations.

Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954, and Rent Act, 1957

These Acts, which *inter alia* enable tenants, in certain circumstances to withhold increases of rent imposed by their landlords, have not been made use of in this County and no applications were received during 1962 for a Certificate of Disrepair.

The House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959

This Act places an obligation on the local authority to make what is known as "Standard Grants" to private house owners for the provision, for the exclusive use of the occupants, of "standard amenities" in houses which lack these, but are otherwise, in the local authority's opinion, structurally sound with a life of at least 15 years.

One application under these provisions was received during 1962. The cost of providing standard amenities in this case was £326 19s 2d, towards which the County Council undertook to give grant of £115.

Housing (Scotland) Act, 1962

From the Sanitary Inspector's point of view the main features of this Act which came into force on 3rd August, 1962, are:

- (1) It simplifies the closure/demolition procedure for houses unfit for human habitation as set out in the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950, in that it is no longer necessary for a local authority, before making a closing or demolition order, to serve notice on the owner of the time and place of their consideration of the condition of the house and
- (2) it replaces Section 184(2) of the 1950 Act in giving guidance as to what is meant by the phrase "unfit for human habitation."

COUNTY COUNCIL'S BUILDING BYELAWS AND BUILDING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1959

The controversial Draft Building Standards (Scotland) Regulations noted in my last Report as being under consideration by the

appropriate central government departments have not yet been published, nor has further approach been made to the County Councils on the setting up in the landward areas of the new “Building Authorities,” which will be cast in the mould of burghal Dean of Guild Courts.

During 1962, 53 applications for approval of works in terms of the Council’s Building Byelaws were considered and approved by the Landward Health and Housing Committee.

The applications dealt with fell into the following categories, viz.:

(1) Erection of new dwellinghouses for private owners	....	....	....	9
(2) Extensions and alterations to dwellinghouses, including provision of bathrooms, sculleries, additional living accommodation, etc.	....	....	....	21
(3) Alterations to premises of youth organisation	....	....	....	1
(4) Extensions and alterations to agricultural buildings	....	....	....	9
(5) Erection of offices	....	....	....	3
(6) Erection of garages	....	....	....	5
(7) Conversions of houses	....	....	....	2
(8) Erection of and extensions to workshops	....	....	....	2
(9) Extensions and alteration of hotel	....	....	....	1

Fourteen drainage installations were smoke-tested during the year and found satisfactory.

Three transportable bungalows and a temporary dormitory building, exempted under Byelaw 7(2) of the Building Byelaws, were erected on fully serviced sites in the West Linton area to house staff engaged on the construction of the new West Water Reservoir at North Slipperfield for the West Lothian Water Board.

BURGH POLICE (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1892—SECTION 191

Intimations in respect of the rendering safe of two properties were served on the proprietors concerned. Both cases were outstanding at the end of the year.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS

Eight applications for approval in terms of the Council’s Byelaws relating to Tents, Vans and Sheds were lodged.
These related to:

- (1) The erection and extension of holiday huts and the siting of holiday caravans on approved sites.
- (2) The erection of holiday huts and the siting of holiday caravans on sites approved by the Town Planning Committee.

THE CARAVAN SITES CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

During the year two applications for licences for new sites and

one application for the amendment of an existing site licence were received. In all cases these referred to holiday sites.

One application was in respect of a single caravan, one for the establishment of a site for 8 caravans and the remaining application related to the enlargement of an existing site for 15 caravans to accommodate a maximum number of 30.

THE AGRICULTURAL (SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE PROVISIONS) ACT, 1956

While the opportunity was taken where farm steadying alterations were being effected to recommend the inclusion where necessary of sanitary accommodation and washing facilities for agricultural workers, no notices were served in terms of Section 3 of this Act as applied to Scotland by Section 25.

THE FACTORIES ACTS, 1937, 1948 AND 1959

Data as to the action taken in terms of these Acts is provided in the Report of the Medical Officer of Health.

THE CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

The provisions of this Act, designed to promote and maintain a clean, healthful atmosphere throughout the land, are, fortunately, largely superfluous so far as the Landward Area of this County is concerned, and no action was taken under them.

THE NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

No action under these powers was taken in the Landward Area of the County during 1962.

BURIAL GROUNDS

The maintenance of burial grounds throughout the Landward Area of the County is the responsibility of the County Surveyor's Department. All those grounds in regular use were kept in good condition, while efforts were made, within the limits of finance and labour, to retain the disused grounds in reasonable shape.

WATER SUPPLY

Walkerburn

Although the financial restrictions imposed by the Treasury prevented work proceeding during 1962 on the new filtration plant so badly needed for Walkerburn, several site meetings took place with the consultant engineers, and details of the design of the intake on the Walker Burn and of the upward flow filters at Howyards were

completed, enabling the contract documents to be drawn up preparatory, it is hoped, to a start being authorised early in the financial year 1963-64.

Carlops

The Carlopshill supply, filtered in twin slow sand filters, functioned satisfactorily with routine maintenance during the year.

Eddleston

This supply, which draws its water from a gravel bed above the village and passes after storage into a 2" asbestos main operated without trouble.

Drumelzier

This supply is fed from an intake on the Logan Burn, a prolific tributary of the Drumelzier Burn, and is led to the village in a 2" asbestos main after settlement only. Regular maintenance by the local water officer prevented any failure on this supply.

Skirling

As mentioned in previous Reports, this is one of the County Council public water supplies where consumption and yield are in over-fine balance. This was exemplified in the Spring, when leaks accounting for 50% of the supply for a time threatened the village with shortage. The chief difficulty in locating the wastage lay in the lack of controlling sluice valves throughout the village and it was only after a number of these had been installed enabling use to be made of a waste water recorder that the major leaks were located and dealt with, bringing the consumption figures down to a reasonable level. Nevertheless, as I have said before, more water must be available if the village is to expand in the future and to this end I carried out some investigations during the year. Unfortunately, although I located a possible augmentatory supply, the year was such a wet one that the all-important reliable flow statistics of this could not be obtained. Research will, however, continue in 1963.

Horsbrugh Ford

This small supply to 16 County Council houses proved adequate in 1962 due entirely to the high rainfall. It is fortunate that it can readily be augmented from a nearby stream and that there is little likelihood of further housing development there.

West Linton and Newlands District

The adjustments to the two sets of slow sand filter beds mentioned in my last Report were carried out as envisaged in 1962 and now the village of West Linton with its relatively greater consump-

tion is served by the larger set of filters via a storage tank with 40,000 gallons capacity and the landward area is supplied by the smaller plant. This arrangement has improved the loading on the sand beds, the condition of which is now markedly better.

The development of a small housing project approximately 1 mile from West Linton necessitated the laying of some 550 yards of 2" main to extend the existing service. For the first time in this County this was done in P.V.C. and it will be interesting to see how satisfactory this material is in use. Its flexibility, lightness and ease of jointing is certainly of great advantage in main-laying operations.

Meldons District, Peebles

The replacement of the 102-year-old 5" cast iron main belonging to Peebles Town Council, and now serving only 24 properties in the landward area of the County, was finally completed during the year, the operation being done in two stages—firstly, the old main was scraped and then some four miles of 3" and 2" P.V.C. pipe and 1" polythene pipe were threaded through it, giving the properties served a pure filtered and chlorinated supply from Peebles Town Council's waterworks.

Broughton

This village lies on the route of Edinburgh Corporation's Talla Reservoir trunk mains and the various properties have individual service connections from these with the exception of the County Council housing scheme, which is served by a 4" branch main vesting in the Council. During the year plans for a private housing development amounting to some 40 houses were approved and the developer was advised by the Council that when the appropriate branch mains were laid to the satisfaction of the Council, and of Edinburgh Corporation, the Council would take them over with their associated communication pipes. At the end of the year the Corporation were in the process of obtaining the necessary Water Order for this purpose.

Metered Supplies

The number of properties receiving metered water supplies from the County Council is as follows:

Private Properties (Hotels, Farms, etc.)	....	....	....	....	...	51
County Council Properties (Public Conveniences, Schools, Sewage Works, etc.)	....	....	....	....	....	8

In addition, there are a further 11 master or other meters on the various mains throughout the County.

During the year the Council increased their metered water charge from 1/6d to 2/2d per 1,000 gallons in respect of the first 1,000,000

gallons supplied in any one year, and from 1/3d to 1/11d per 1,000 gallons in respect of the next 2,000,000 gallons supplied.

Supplies Against which Special Charges are Imposed

Water supplied to the undernoted businesses, agricultural and industrial undertakings is charged on a scale laid down in the County Council's Scale of Special Charges levied in terms of Section 25 of the Water (Scotland) Act, 1949, and in addition to any Domestic Water Rate imposed on these properties. These charges were increased by 50% during the year.

(1) Cafes	....	....	....	....	3	(6) Refrigerators	....	....	2
(2) Joiner's Yards	....	....	....	....	3	(7) Motor Vehicles	....	....	29
(3) Builder's Yards	....	....	....	....	1	(8) Field Troughs	....	....	18
(4) Plumbers	....	....	....	....	2	(9) Sheep Dipper	....	....	1
(5) Shops (a) Grocer	....	....	....	....	5	(10) Garden Taps	....	....	25
(b) Fruiterer	....	....	....	....	1	(11) Garden Hose	....	....	5
(c) Butcher	....	....	....	....	2				
(d) Chemist	....	....	....	....	1				
(e) Baker	....	....	....	....	2				

Water Used in Building and Engineering Projects

Where mains water is used on building and civil engineering projects a charge, based on 6/6d per £100 of the over-all cost of the contract (all trades whether water-consuming or not), is levied. The following works fell to be so charged during the year:

New dwellinghouses	....	....	....	....	....	4
Improvements, alterations, extensions, etc., of dwellinghouses	....	....	....	....	....	7

Sampling

Samples for chemical anaysis and bacteriological examination were procured from public and private supplies in pursuance of the County Council's responsibilities under the Water (Scotland) Act, 1946, also in some cases on request or where application for grant-aid in terms of Part VII of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950, or the Agricultural (Miscellaneous Provisions) Acts, 1941 and 1944, involved the testing of new sources of supply.

Reason for Sample	Chemical	Bacteriological
Routine Public Supply Samples	1	9
Investigational Samples (Housing Grants, suspected pollution, etc.)	3	3
Rural Water Supplies (Requests for purposes of grant)	4	4
Request Samples	1	3
	9	19

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

There are five Special Drainage Districts in the County—West Linton, Walkerburn, Carlops, Eddleston and Skirling. Of these, the first three have sewerage systems discharging to disposal works, the remainder having septic tank installations.

The sewage disposal plant at Walkerburn serves a population of some 3,500, comprising Walkerburn 1,000 and Innerleithen Burgh 2,500, and the plant is in the charge of Mr A. Fairnie, Burgh Surveyor of Innerleithen. Although of fairly modern design and well maintained, its effluent could only be regarded as fair due to overloading by textile wastes.

Carlops sewage disposal plant, comprising detritus chamber, twin sedimentation tanks, biological filter and sludge lagoon, serves a population of approximately 120. During the year six samples of the effluent were analysed by the Pollution Prevention Department of the Lothians River Purification Board. Of these, four satisfied the Board's standards.

Little headway was made in 1962 with the provision of the new sewage disposal plant designed to serve West Linton village and a large residential camp school in the vicinity, but by the end of the year the site of the works had been agreed on, the land was in the process of acquisition, and the consultant engineers were drawing up the contract documents.

The 6" effluent from the septic tank serving the village of Skirling has for a number of years been giving trouble due to lack of depth and incorrect fall. A new track for this pipe was surveyed and the new pipe was in course of being laid at the end of the year.

Further projected housing developments on the outskirts of Peebles Burgh occasioned consideration *inter alia* of sewage disposal arrangements. Due to land and existing sewer levels, these were not easy to resolve and the present thought is that a sewer may have to be laid under the River Tweed to discharge into the Burgh's trunk sewer before or where it enters a pump well on its way to the sewage disposal plant.

Septic tank installations are, of course, by far the most common drainage arrangements in this County of isolated habitations and their number continued to increase. Fourteen new installations were approved, all to this Department's model specification and to the satisfaction of the appropriate River Purification Board.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The County Special Scavenging District includes the whole Landward Area of the County—an area of 350 square miles. In populous districts and on routes thereto domestic refuse is uplifted twice weekly, while in the sparsely populated areas this is reduced to once weekly, and in the case of extremely remote and isolated premises the refuse collector calls by arrangement.

The staff of the Cleansing Department comprises a foreman/driver, a driver, 2 refuse loaders and 2 part-time refuse tip attendants. Two 18 cu. yd. dual tip, rear-loading, diesel refuse collecting vehicles are in use and 1 old 10 cu. yd. side-loading petrol vehicle with detachable hood is retained as a spare and utilised for the transport of gravel quarry waste material to Horsbrugh Castle tip, where it is used as top dressing.

The collection, sorting and baling of waste paper continued on a small scale, some 6 tons being ingathered, mainly to obviate its nuisance value on the refuse tips.

The problem of litter instead of being a decreasing one seems to grow year by year and the Litter Act and its associated campaigns appear to be having little or no effect on this national bad habit. This Department maintains about 100 litter bins at official and other lay-bys and picnicking spots throughout the County, but unfortunately with the limited transport and labour available it is not economically possible to expand the service or frequency of clearing. Short of providing staff and a specialised vehicle for this specific purpose, which cannot be financially justified, there is, I fear, little more that can be done as things stand at present. Thought has been given to the erection on suitable sites of a simple form of incinerator so that the public could assist by burning their own litter, but in the end it was considered that however satisfactory and sound this may appear in theory, the snags of exploding bottles, discarded tins and misuse heavily outweigh any chance of success.

During the year the Department, using a transportable mechanical sludge pump and sludge tank trailer unit, cleared seven private septic tanks on a charge basis. This is another service which from every viewpoint it is desirable to expand and thought will have to be given in the future to the possibility of setting up a centrally based "flying squad" with appropriate vehicles to cope with these miscellaneous tasks (litter, septic tanks, water and sewage installation maintenance, public park and cemetery maintenance, etc.).

Refuse disposal is by controlled-tip methods, three such tips continuing in operation, at Deepsykehead, serving the north-west half of the County; at Wrae Quarry, Broughton, serving the south-west, and at Horsbrugh Castle, Peebles, serving the eastern end of the County. The Deepsykehead and Horsbrugh Castle tips are well maintained by part-time labour, but the Council's current lease of the former expires in May, 1963, and it may be that after that time an alternative site will have to be found. The site of this tip on a minor road some 900 ft. above sea level is not a desirable one in any case as was found during the severe snowstorms at the end of the year, when it was cut off for a considerable time, and it would be advantageous to locate at least a tip for emergencies of this nature at a lower level and near a main road. While the tip at Wrae Quarry is becoming exhausted, it is thought that eventually

it may be dispensed with if and when compressed loading vehicles are introduced into the Department.

GENERAL

I have been greatly assisted in my duties by the members of the County Council, the Medical Officer of Health, the officials of this and other local authorities and of the central government. I accordingly tender my grateful thanks to them and also to my staff and employees, without whose loyal assistance the Department could not have carried out the many and varied functions embodied in this Report.

I. R. M. GUTHRIE,
County Sanitary Inspector.

COUNTY BUILDINGS,
PEEBLES.
7th May, 1963.

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